





Management

Understanding of climate-ecosystem interactions



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**Action** 

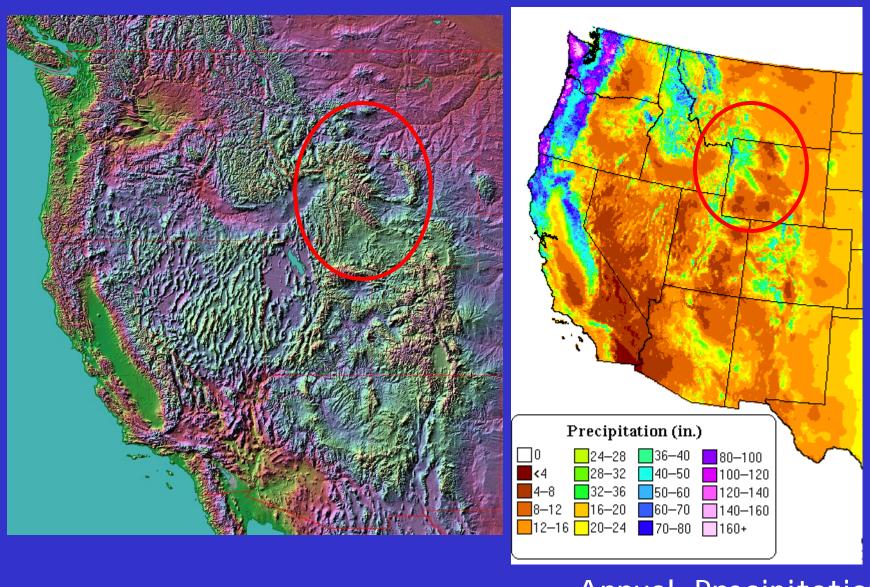
Lack of data
Dissemination
Accessibility
QA/QC

# Climate Variability and Climate Change in Western Natural Areas

Implications for Management
Challenges for Monitoring and
Mitigation

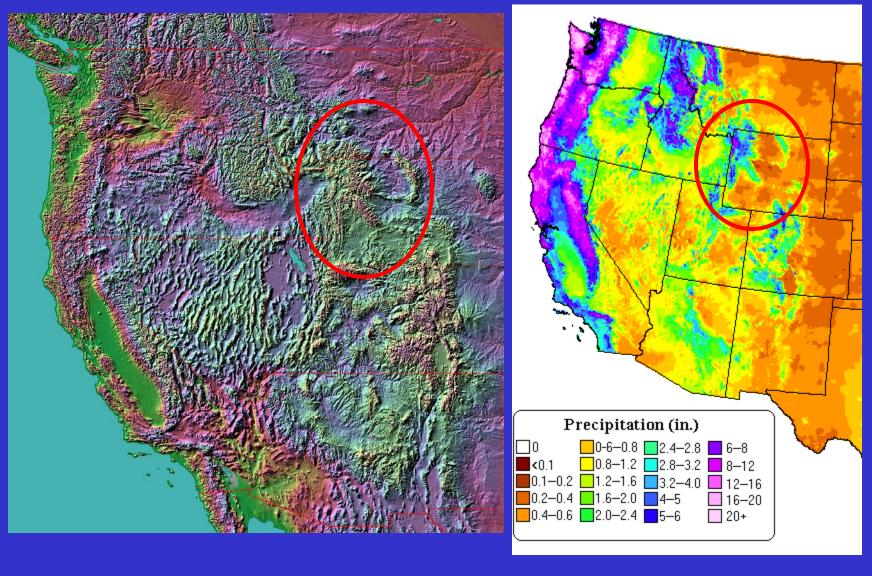
Stephen Gray, USGS

#### Western US Topography



**Annual Precipitation** 

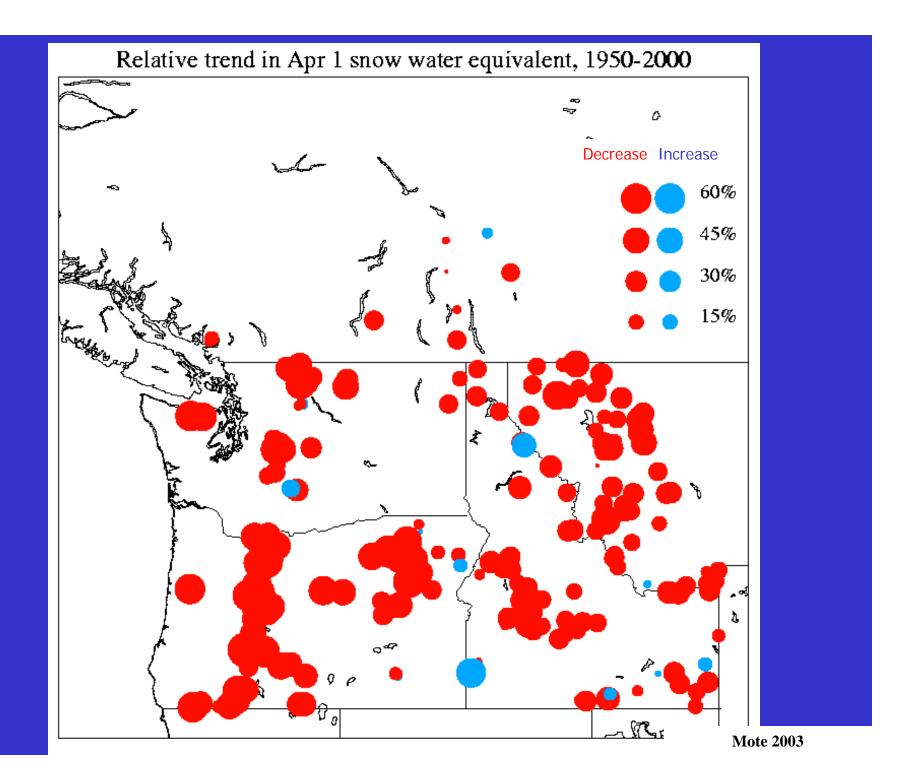
#### Western US Topography



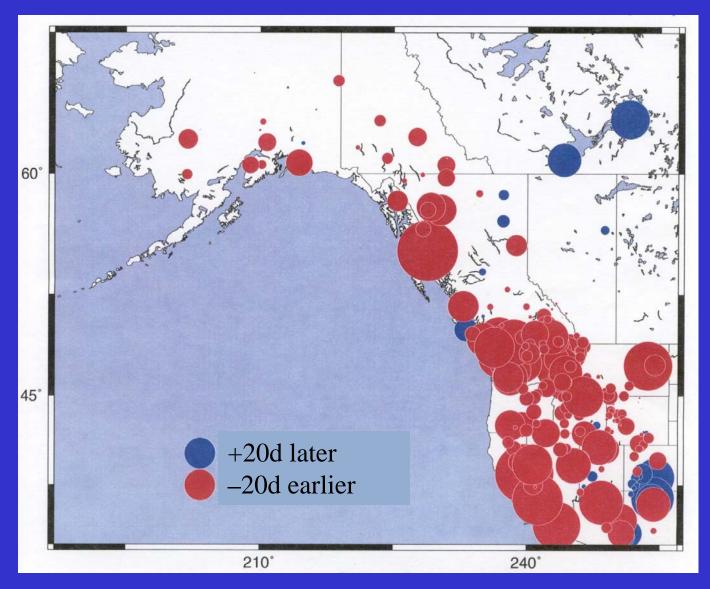
**January Precipitation** 

## Importance of Snow in Western Ecosystems

- Low elevations
  - Streamflow/runoff
  - Aquatic/riparian systems
  - Surface water in arid environments
- Mid-elevations
  - Soil moisture recharge
  - Controls on plant community composition
- High elevations
  - High productivity
  - Support many systems of interest (e.g. whitebark pine)

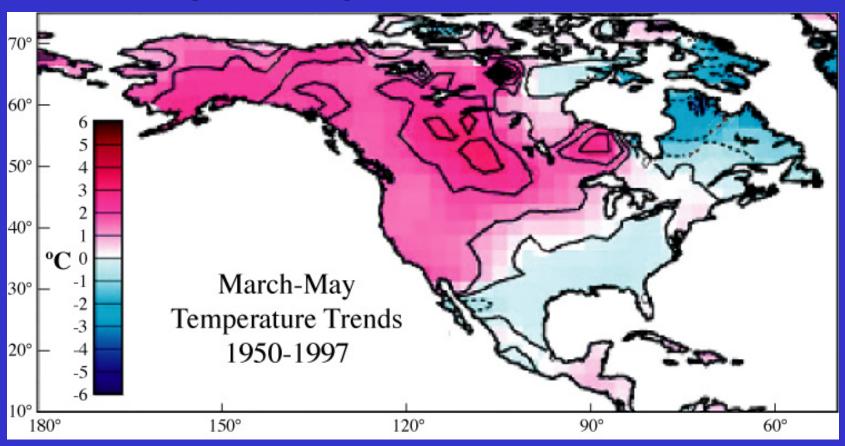


#### Trends in timing of spring snowmelt (1948-2000)



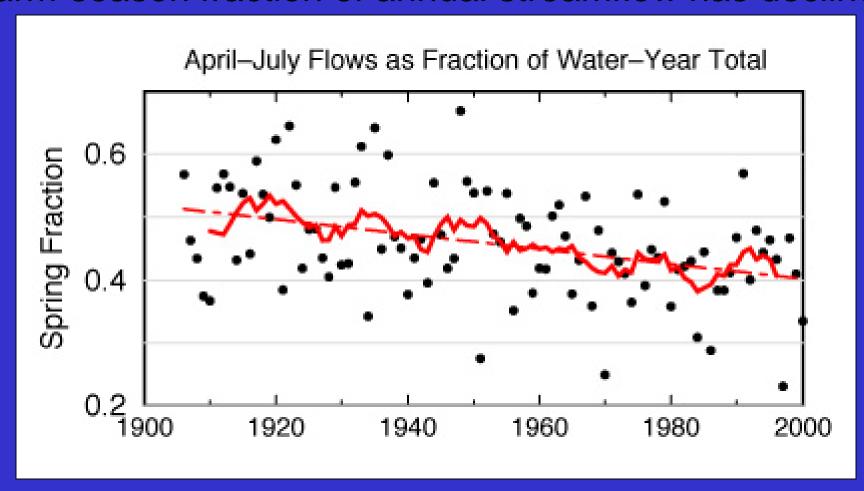


## Not surprisingly, these timing and snowpack changes are attributable to long-term winterspring warming trends across the West.

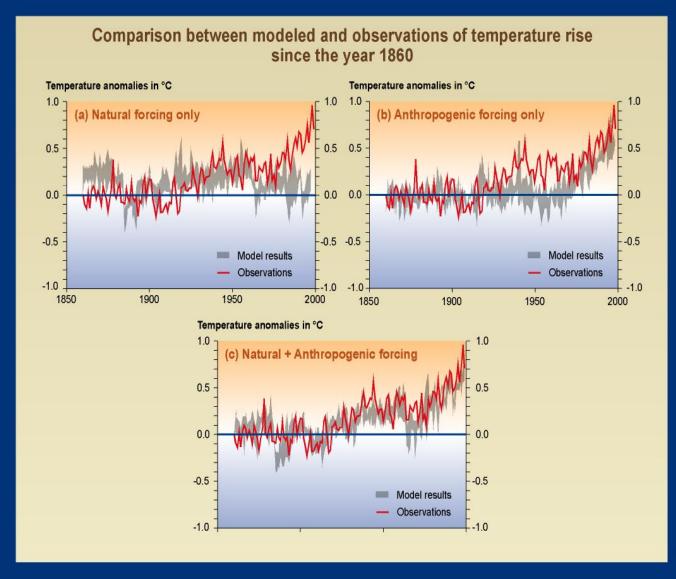




### As a result of streamflow timing trends, the warm-season fraction of annual streamflow has declined.





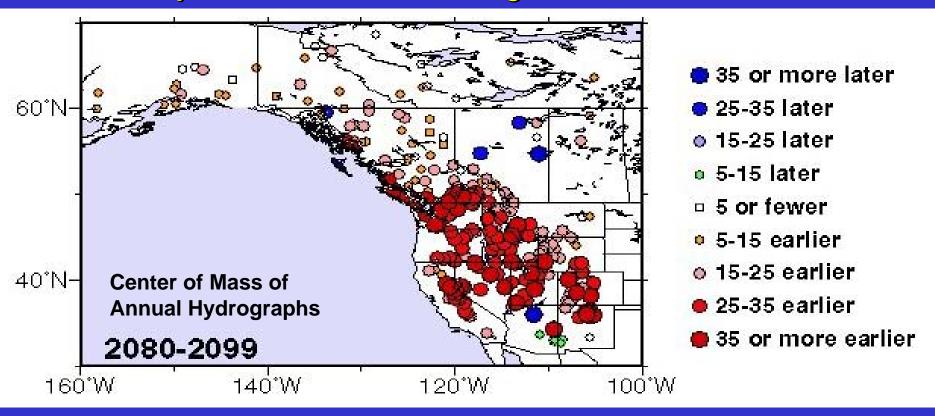


SYR - FIGURE 2-4



### Trends toward earlier snowmelt runoff are projected to continue throughout the West.

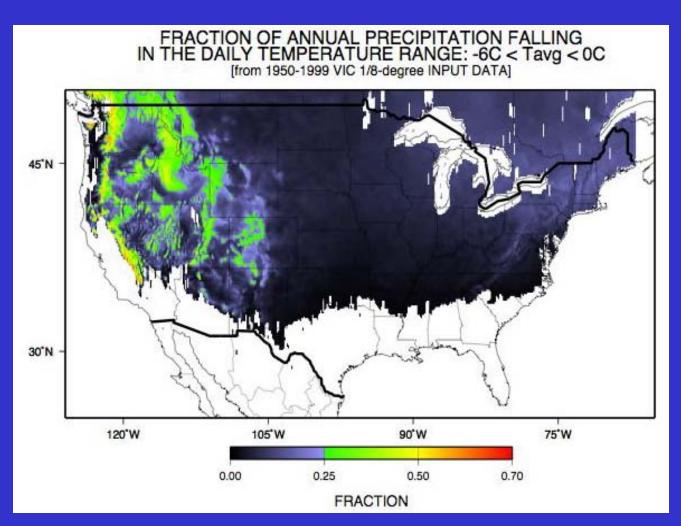
Projected streamflow timings, 2080-99 vs 1951-80





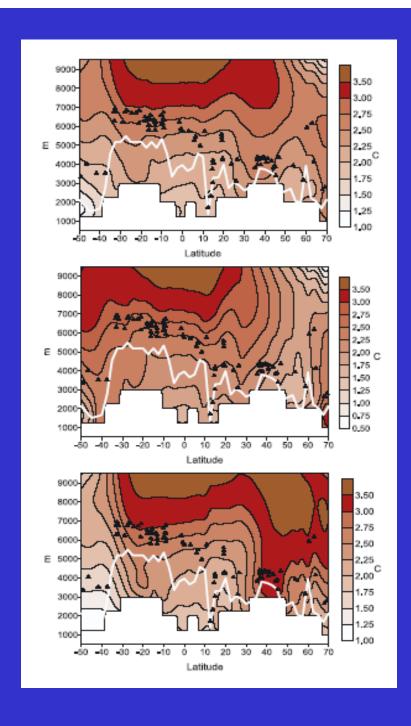
### Estimating Influences of Warming on SNOW vs RAIN

- -Widespread shift from snow to rain
- -The West is by far the most vulnerable
- -Snow to rain transitions of over 25% annual precip would be common



Derived from UW's VIC model daily inputs, 1950-1999



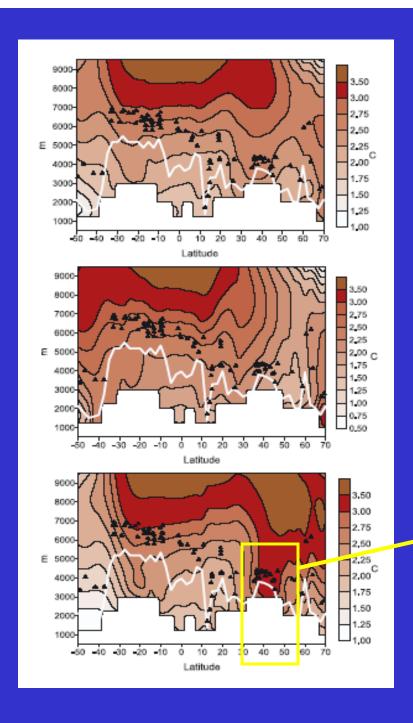


### Temperature Change At High Elevations

Projected Change-Mean Annual Temp

Projected Change-Dec-Feb Mean Temp

Projected Change-June-Aug Mean Temp



### Temperature Change At High Elevations

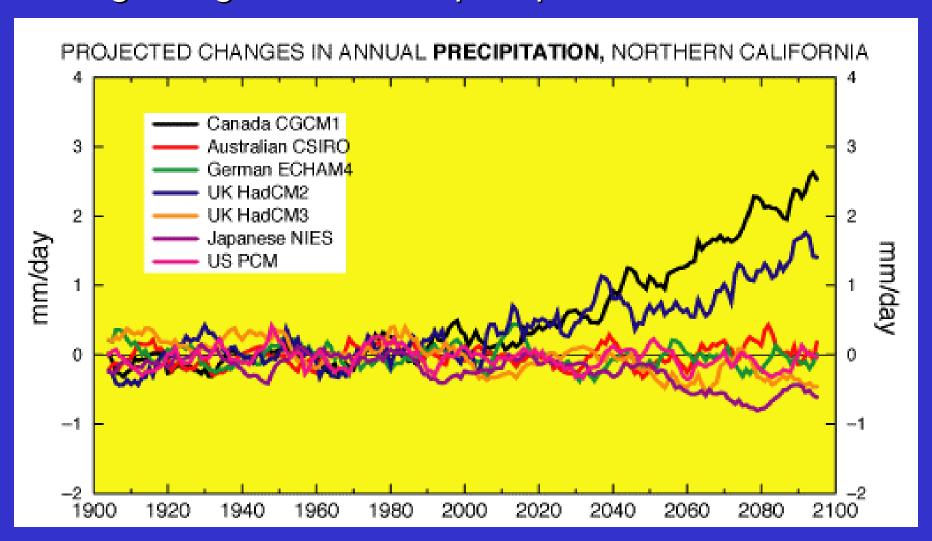
Projected Change-Mean Annual Temp

Projected Change-Dec-Feb Mean Temp

Greatest change projected at high elevations in NH mid-lattitudes

Projected Change-June-Aug Mean Temp

## But what about precipitation? Overall, climate models provide no consensus regarding the future of precipitation in the West.

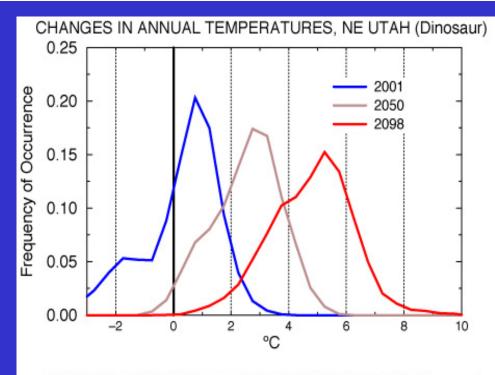


### WHAT ARE CURRENT MODELS PROJECTING FOR THE WEST?

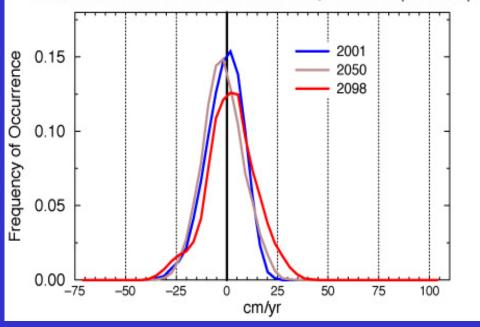
Warming by +2 to +7°C, more at higher elevations

Uncertain precip. changes, probably not significantly outside range of nat. var.

Reduced snowpack, earlier snowmelt, earlier snowmelt discharge, even if only the temperature changes



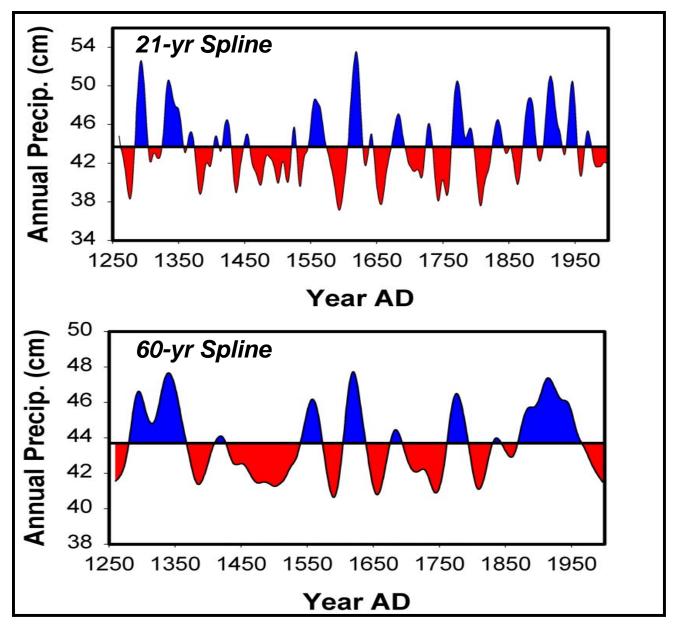




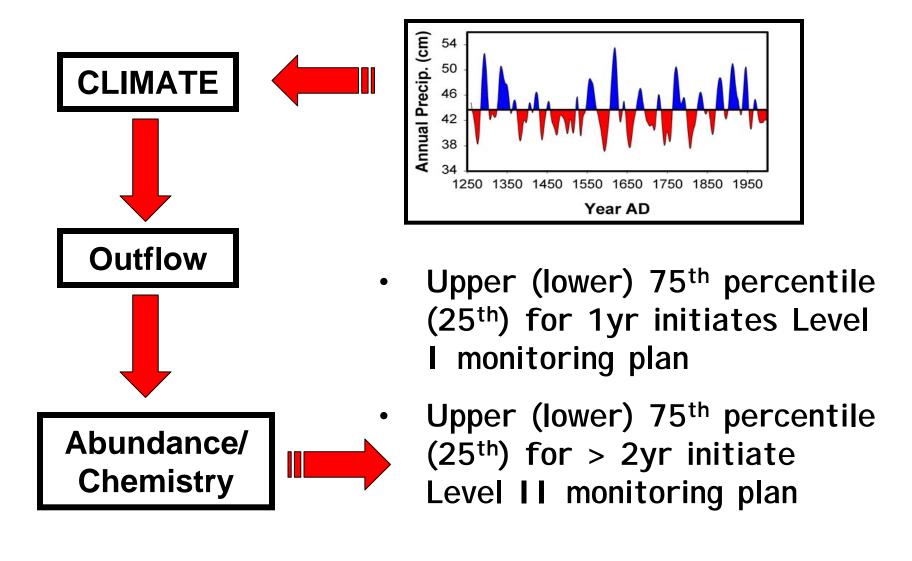
### Potential Impacts of Switch from Snow to Rain? Melt Timing?

- Group exercise: Five key impacts for natural areas management
- Info needed to...
  - Monitor
  - Predict
- Sources of information... (Kelly Redmond and Connie Woodhouse)

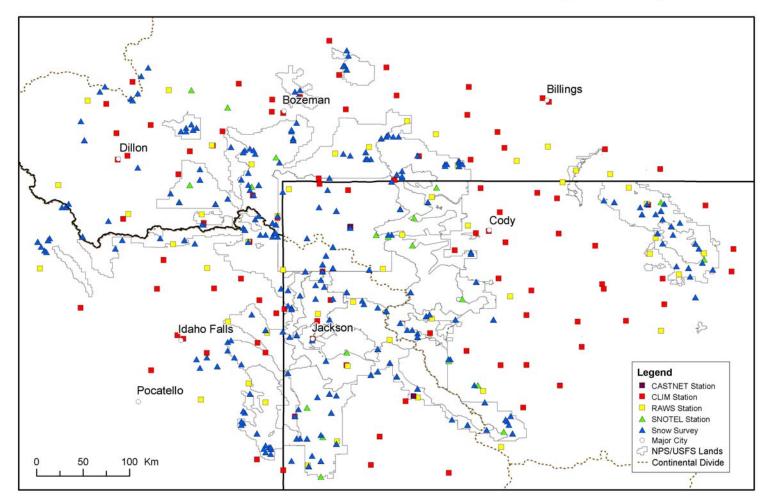
#### **Greater Yellowstone Climate**



### Vital Signs Monitoring: Seeps and Springs



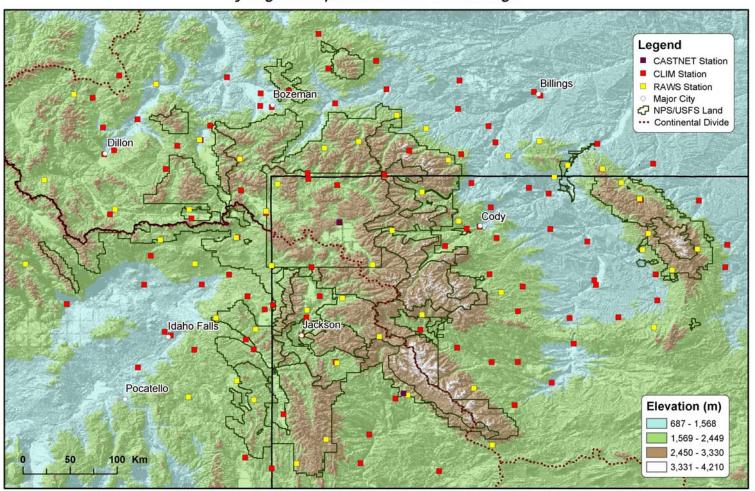
#### Climate Station Network of the Greater Yellowstone - Bighorn Canyon Area



Data Sources: Natural Resources Information System - Montana; University of Idaho Gap Analysis Program; University of Wyoming GISc Online Database; USGS National Elevation Dataset; the National Atlas Online Database

#### Meteorologic Climate Stations of the Greater Yellowstone - Bighorn Canyon Area

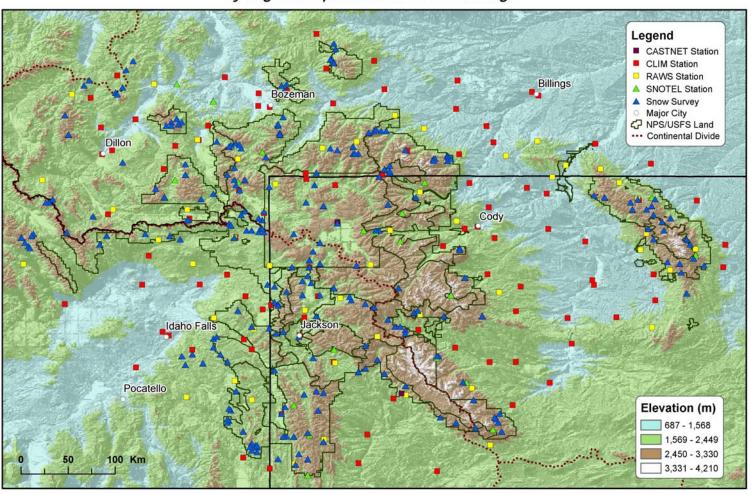
by Regional Equal Interval Elevation Ranges



Data Sources: Natural Resources Information System - Montana; University of Idaho Gap Analysis Program; University of Wyoming GISc Online Database; USGS National Elevation Dataset; the National Atlas Online Database

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